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VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1904.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

"WE ARE SPENDING THE MONEY AND WE ARE GETTING NOTHING FOR IT."

HON. A. G. BLAIR.

Mr. Blair has denounced the G. T. Pacific scheme as unsafe and un-Canadian. There is only one way to make the trans-continental an all-Canadian line. The government has avoided that way.

A weak Plea for the project is that it affords an all-Canadian route. By the terms of the contract traffic NOT OTHERWISE ROUTED is to go to Canadian seaports.

Mr. Blair replied to this:—

"Let me point out that if the company fail to do it, you have not provided any penalties whereby they may be made to suffer for it. . . . You will find that you cannot get the railway to do anything more than you can compel them to do. . . . I have yet to learn that you can frame clauses which will meet the ingenuity of company officials, or prevent a company which may be operating the road from having its own way in the premises."

As to the feasibility of establishing a real Canadian route, Mr. Blair has no doubt. He said: "It is vital that the Government should not only own but operate the railway, because IN NO OTHER WAY CAN YOU GUARANTEE THAT THE TRAFFIC WILL GO THROUGH A CANADIAN OUTLET. We are spending the money, and we are getting nothing for it."

Painful Scene At North Saanich

C. H. Lugrin Becomes Hysterical and Causes Distress at Political Meeting.

Most Sensational Incident Which Has Thus Far Occurred in Campaign.

The meeting at Sidney Saturday evening of Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley's supporters proved one of the most exciting of the campaign. Mr. C. H. Lugrin, accompanied by a number of employees on the Sidney breakwater, attended the meeting and attempted to break it up. This led to a lively passage of arms between the chairman and Mr. Lugrin, through the result of which Mr. Lugrin was prevented from inflicting himself upon the audience any longer. Thereupon he and his supporters left the hall and the meeting proceeded to its conclusion in an orderly manner.

The meeting was convened at 8 p.m. with Mr. Emory, an old gentleman of seventy, who is a resident of the district, in the chair. The schoolhouse, in which it was held, was crowded. Mr. Wolley was the first speaker, and he succeeded in holding the keen and sympathetic attention of his audience while he discussed the issues of the campaign. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, which was hearty and prolonged when he resumed his seat.

The chairman then observed that Mr. C. H. Lugrin, of Victoria, was in the audience representing Mr. Ralph Smith, and that he would be allowed half an hour in which to present the Liberal side of the case. Mr. Lugrin then proceeded to talk for forty-five minutes, repeating his allegation that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper purposely misstated facts and that Capt. Wolley did so also, but not purposely. He was cornered on a clause in the Grand Trunk Pacific contract, and, being unable to explain what the clause really meant, what he said it had meant, broke off into patriotic eulogy of Canadians who, he said, should be left free to slip by way of American ports. If they so chose, Mr. Lugrin was particularly eloquent upon the character of Clifford Sifton, who, he said, is an honorable man who was being traduced behind his back.

The audience received his remarks on Sifton with shouts of laughter.

After Mr. Lugrin had spoken for three-quarters of an hour, he reluctantly closed, and, excusing himself on the ground that he had to return to Victoria the same night, attempted to leave the hall. His leaving had evidently been a preconcerted signal for his henchmen to break up the meeting. But events turned out entirely differently from his anticipations.

Captain Wolley sprang to his feet and said he had a question to put to Mr. Lugrin before he left. He then confronted Mr. Lugrin with a card he signed in the Seattle Times in 1896, and also with an affidavit signed by him in the state of Washington, copies of which follow:

A CARD.

To Whom It May Concern.—During the five years that I have been engaged in newspaper work in this state, we frequently have made the subject of attacks here, is believed to be untrue and received no credence in the best informed circles. It is true, however, that, as compared with the administrations of M. Plevne and his predecessors in the Ministry of the Interior, the restrictions on the press have been so relaxed that the newspapers feel that they are almost enjoying actual freedom, although it is not the sort of freedom enjoyed under constitutional governments. It is also true that a project of reform of the press administration is under consideration, which is expected to still further relax existing restrictions.

"Notwithstanding the charges published by an afternoon paper in this city edited by an expatriated Frenchman who is not very interested in the truth, the British newspaper, my mother, Mrs. John Stevens, of Massachusetts, a member of a New England family that has given many distinguished men to the United States. . . . My mother's mother was descended from the Ackermans, of Pennsylvania, and the Lawrences, of New York, two families which are not unknown in American history.

"I came to this state five years ago this month to visit my wife's father and her relatives, who, to the number of several score, reside in this state, where they have large property interests and are well known. After an extended visit I decided to remain permanently here, and, believing it to be the duty of every man who can to accept the responsibilities of citizenship as soon as I had reached this conclusion, I filed by intention of becoming an American citizen in the Superior Court of Lewis county, where I was then visiting, and subsequently to Judge Robinson, of Thurston county, for admission to the bar and was duly admitted.

"I apologize to the readers of the Times for making my personal affairs the subject of reference in the columns of this pa-

per. It has not occurred before, and under no amount of provocation will it occur again.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN,
Editor of the Seattle Times.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

United States, American State of Washington.

In the Superior Court of Lewis County, State of Washington.

I, Charles H. Lugrin, a native of New Brunswick, do declare on oath that it is bona fide my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to RESERVE FOR MYSELF THE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP AND ALL THE PRIVILEGES, IMMUNITIES AND SOVEREIGNTY WHATSOEVER AND PARTICULARLY TO VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, WHOSE SUBJECT I AM, AND THAT I WILL SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. So help me God.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN,
Subscribed and sworn before me this 2nd day June, 1891.

D. W. Cameron, Clerk.

His being thus confronted, aroused Mr. Lugrin to a burst of frenzied eloquence. Silence having been obtained, he took the platform, and in a hysterical shriek began: "Who am I? I am Charles H. Lugrin!"

He then went on to say that he, his father, his grandfather, his great-grandfather, and so on for three generations thereafter back, had all volunteered to bear arms in defense of their country in time of danger. He then proceeded to give details in one particularly dramatic passage asking, "Who went to the assistance of Lord Cornwallis?" and after a short pause for emphasis, repli-

cated in thunderous tones, "An ancestor of mine!"

During this extraordinary recital the audience remained perfectly silent, in pained amazement and surprise. After it had gone on for fifteen minutes, the chairman interrupted Mr. Lugrin. He asked him to leave the platform, and in a hysterical shriek began: "Who am I? I am Charles H. Lugrin!"

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Second Hague Conference

President Roosevelt Issues a Call to the Other Great Powers.

The Project Aims at a General system of Arbitration Treaties.

questions affecting the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare and the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force.

Among the movements which prepared the minds of governments for action in the direction of assured peace among men a high place may fittingly be given to that set on foot by the International Parliamentary Union. From its origin in the suggestions of a member of the British House of Commons in 1888 it developed until its membership included large numbers of delegates from the parliaments of the principal nations pledged to exert their influence toward the conclusion of treaties of arbitration between nations and toward the accomplishment of peace. Its annual conferences have notably advanced the high purposes it sought to realize. Not only have many international treaties of arbitration been concluded, but in the conference held in Holland in 1894 the memorable declaration in favor of a permanent court of arbitration was a fore-runner of the most important achievements of the peace conference of The Hague in 1899.

"The annual conference of the International Parliamentary Union was held this year at St. Louis. Its deliberations were marked by the same noble devotion to the cause of peace and to the welfare of humanity which had inspired its former meetings.

"By the unanimous vote of delegates, active or retired members of American Congress and of every parliament in Europe, with two exceptions, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, enlightened public opinion and modern civilization alike demand that differences between nations should be adjudicated and settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals and adjudicated, namely, by the arbitration of courts in accordance with recognized principles of law, this conference requests the several governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference, to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them, for the purpose of considering

"First—Questions for the consideration of which the conference at The Hague expressed a wish that a future conference be called.

"Second—The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

"Third—The advisability of establishing an international congress, to convene periodically, for the discussion of international questions.

"And this conference respectfully and cordially requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to confer with him to discuss by another conference in the near future, such as

Rally of Prior Forces Tonight

One of Most Important Meetings of Campaign Fixed for Tonight.

Wolley's Success Assured—Exiting Campaign in the Yukon.

by having the machinery of the election entirely in his hands, to win the seat, no matter how people vote, and there is fear of such a result here. In an honest contest he could not get one vote in a hundred.

Congdon vs. Thompson, the criminal libel suit, will come up on Tuesday next. For the occasion Mr. Justice Dugay announces that he will name the entire jury list himself, for the first time in the Yukon's history. This bodes ill for Mr. Thompson.

The territory is aroused and miners on the creeks and the people of Dawson are subscribing a fund of \$1,500 to pay Mr. Thompson's legal expenses. Mr. N. F. Hagel, K. C., and Messrs. Black & Black. Mr. Thompson's main effort will be to get before a jury and publish evidence as proof of the alleged crookedness, of which evidence he has abundance.

On his ability to count himself in on election day, and to use the courts to railroad the Thompson case, Mr. Congdon risks his reputation and political future.

Owing to Capt. Wolley being required to address meetings at Namee and Salt Spring, he finds it necessary to cancel the meetings which were fixed for the occasion. The chief speaker of the evening will be G. A. Cowan, K. C., of Vancouver, who is capable of delivering a very powerful address. His theme will be "Better Terms," and as he has a special study of this subject, there is no assurance that what he has to say will be deeply instructive to the very large audience which will undoubtedly be present.

Another gentleman who will deliver an address which is expected to prove more than ordinarily interesting is Mr. D. B. Bogie. Mr. Bogie is a polished speaker, exceptionally well informed on the issues of the campaign and handles them in a very entertaining fashion. A stirring address will be delivered by the candidate, Colonel Prior, and numerous short speeches will be delivered by other well-known gentlemen.

A special invitation is extended to ladies, for whom seats have been reserved. The chair will be taken promptly at 8 o'clock.

Dawson Club, Saturday night named Mr. Congdon to contest the seat for parliament with the Conservative candidate, Dr. Thompson, and the Liberal candidate, Mr. Kearney. The meeting was secret, the press being excluded. Delegates were telephoned for to creeks and their expenses paid. As many Conservatives as Liberals were among the delegates. Mr. Congdon has already selected the returning officers for remote districts, and despatched them with plenty of funds, although he has not made public their names, he hopes

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Enquiry at Vigo

Has Now Opened

Russian Court Sitting to Investigate the North Sea Affair.

British Warships are Keeping Tab on Czar's Eccentric Squadron.

Madrid, Oct. 30.—The Russian inquiry into the North Sea affair opened to-day at Vigo.

Tangier, Oct. 30.—Five Russian torpedo boat destroyers have put to sea. The remainder of the fleet has been coaling and provisioning all day.

London, Oct. 30.—The North Sea incident threw the Stock Exchange into a highly nervous condition, and great depression occurred over the delay of Russia in recording satisfaction. Yesterday, however, the market recovered rapidly and became comparatively buoyant. The American market participated in the strong fluctuations, yesterday's rebound in prices being as marked as the previous depression.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 30.—It is believed that the international investigation here of the North sea incident has begun. The British cruiser Lancaster, which was here for some time yesterday and departed in the evening after her commander had conferred with Vice Admiral Rojestvensky on board the Russian flagship, Kniaz Suvoroff, returned and there was another conference between the British and Russian naval commanders on board the flagship of the latter. Subsequently the Lancaster sailed for Villa Garcia, where, it is supposed, the British Channel fleet was assembled.

Enquiries here fail to obtain the slightest confirmation of the report published that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky had requested Empress Nicholas to relieve him of his command. The Russian consul general here said to the Associated Press that he was not aware that there was any question of replacing the admiral, and that he did not believe such a proposition had ever been raised.

The admiral was interviewed later in the day and said that he could say nothing at present about the North Sea inquiry at Vigo. Ten battleships and cruisers, he said, were at Tangiers, but the remainder of his fleet would stay at Vigo until further orders from St. Petersburg. In conclusion, the admiral reassured the absolute truth of his version of the trawler incident.

There are five British warships cruising off Vigo, evidently keeping an eye on the Russian vessels here.

The Spanish foreign office has given out a statement to the effect that Russia has asked Spain's permission for the ships of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron to remain in Vigo until the investigation of the North sea affair shall have concluded. Spain, according to the official statement, consulted with the representatives of the powers, who gave their approval. The authorization, however, applies only to Russian vessels now at Vigo.

The British yacht Ventura is in the port and appears to be watching the movements of the Russian squadron.

The Russian admiral and subordinate officers of the Baltic squadron receive ovations whenever they come ashore.

London, Oct. 30.—Gerald Balfour, president of the board of trade, has appointed Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Butler Aspinwall, barrister-at-law, who practices mainly in the admiralty courts, to conduct the North sea enquiry at Vigo.

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Yukon's Charms For Sportsmen

F. C. Selous Talks of the Great Northern Country's Many Attractions.

Game so Plentiful That It is Only Shot for Food for Inhabitants.

F. C. Selous, one of the most noted hunters of big game in the world, arrived in Winnipeg from the West the other day, continuing his tour towards England. "I am going home for the winter," said the famous sportsman to the Free Press. "There is still chance for much sport in Canada, but there was no possibility of remaining any longer in the north unless I was to remain there until next season. I lingered as long as it was possible in the northern woods. I went up a number of tributaries of the Yukon for many miles, chiefly with Indian guides, partly to see the country, of which so much has been said, and partly on hunting expeditions. It is said that there is a possibility of the diminution of the gold supply of the Yukon, but it seems improbable that there will soon be any diminution of the game. The country will always be attractive to the adventurous traveler and the hunter, and will always possess a great fascination for sportsmen. One feels as far from the busy haunts of man in the upper Yukon as in any portion of the world. The silence of the primeval forest still exists unbroken by any human sound. The guide's sufficient protection is that there is no object in shooting it, except what may be necessary for food."

ELECTRICITY AND DISEASE.

New Method of Treatment About to Be Introduced to Victorians.

Doublets many in Victoria will be glad to learn that there has been established in the city an institution for the treatment of various diseases by the medium of electric light and heat. This will be good news to many, especially to those who are afflicted with rheumatism and other muscular or nervous diseases and who have looked in vain to internal remedies for relief. The scientific treatment of disease by natural methods is daily becoming more used by medical men, and today nature's great physician, light, air, heat, water, electricity and bodily exercise, form important factors in the treatment of disease. New facts and new theories have been brought to light with regard to the hitherto almost unknown power of intense heat and electric rays to penetrate the skin and tissue, and to remove diseased conditions. And these discoveries have been followed by inventions suitable for the most effective application of these great natural remedies.

"A Hunter's Travels in South Africa," is just a third of a century since Mr. Selous left England for South Africa, and since that time he has been constantly engaged in travels through South Africa, making a living by elephant hunting and the collection of specimens of natural history. He has written four volumes regarding his adventures and travels, the first issued being "A Hunter's Travels in South Africa."

WATCHING IMMIGRANTS.

Undesirables Will Not Be Allowed to Reach Canada at Pacific Ports.

Undesirable immigrants coming across the Pacific will not be allowed to enter Canada through the port of Vancouver, says the News-Advertiser. Dr. J. A. L. McAlpine has been appointed inspector for the enforcement of the provisions of the act passed by the Dominion Government, and visits all the ships bringing passengers from across the ocean.

This act has been enforced on the Atlantic Coast, and it was owing to the conditions at Vancouver that the Dominion Government appointed Dr. McAlpine to exclude all those not desirable. He has been acting for a month or six weeks. Hitherto the only inspectors at this port were those enacting the enactment of the Government of the United States, and all the immigrants they did not pass were left in Canada. The result has been that large numbers of people from China and Japan bound for the United States have remained over here. Now, however, Dr. McAlpine takes them in hand first, and if the immigrants are not desirable he has power to order them deported. In such instances the American officials have nothing to do with the immigrants. When Dr. McAlpine passes them, then "Uncle Sam's" inspectors may make their examination.

The jurisdiction of the Dominion Government inspector is extensive, and immigrants undesirable in any way may be excluded. It rests altogether with the discretion of the official. Paniers or people likely to become public charges or those affected with chronic or loathsome diseases may be deported.

ARCHBISHOP ORTH IN AN INTERVIEW

Tells of the Important Clerical Council at Three Rivers Quebec.

Says the Winnipeg Free Press on Tuesday last:

A gentleman passed through the city on Saturday who ought to be better known to the citizens of Winnipeg. The reference is to Archbishop Orth, the popular and much trusted bishop of Victoria, B. C., who is just returning from the council of archbishops held recently in Three Rivers, Quebec, attended by all the archbishops of Canada. The meeting held in Three Rivers said the archbishop, "was purely religious, called to consider certain questions connected with the administration of the church in Canada—which come regularly under the care of the council of archbishops. Because the meeting was summoned at the time of the announcement of the general elections, it was said that it had a political meaning, but such was not the case. The church is ready to deal with public questions, and even as the saying is, go into politics, if it is necessary in the interests of public morals or in defense of the rights of the church, but the present meeting had no connection with politics, nor in any way with the civil administration. The chief matter with which the council was called upon to deal was the arrangements for the plenary council which is to meet at some point in Eastern Canada. The exact date of the meeting is fixed by the holy see in Rome.

"We have had a very interesting experience on the Pacific coast. I went first to Oregon in 1872 and have been on the coast since. I saw the rise of all the Pacific coast towns, such as San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, where I spent 27 years, and now observe with great interest the growth of Vancouver and Victoria. All these cities are growing with great rapidity, but none of them so fast as Winnipeg." The archbishop continued his journey westward on Saturday evening. During his stay in the city he was seen by several of the local clergy.

RADIOACTIVE WOOL.

A new method of employing radium in medicine has recently been discovered by a Russian physician, Dr. E. S. London, and consists of using cotton wool which has been submitted to the action of the radium emanation. Dr. London, as the result of a series of experiments, has reached the conclusion that the effects of the radium emanation and of the direct action of the radium are the same, consisting in an inflammation on the skin and the destruction of life. He subjected a number of substances, including cork, paraffin, paper and cotton wool to radium emanation, and found that they would produce inflammatory action on the skin. The wool, owing to its spongy nature, seemed to absorb the largest quantity of the radium emanation, and, consequently, was the most radioactive. Accordingly, Dr. London carried on further experiments with wool so treated, which he found was most convenient for easy distribution over the body and ready application to any desired point. The "emanated" wool, when packed in hermetically sealed jars or other containing vessels, loses its radioactivity very slowly, and can be sent to any distance desired.—Harper's Weekly.

"If he wasn't in the wreck, why is he suing the railway company for damages?" "His wife was on the train, but for some reason got off, got divorced and suffered a nervous shock, together with an impairment of her complexion, caused her to drop the proceedings."—Judge.

Talk Of Vancouver Island Resources

Eastern Agriculturists Who Were Visitors to Late Victoria Exhibition.

Particularly Impressed With the Splendid Timber on the Island.

D. Drummond, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and Dr. Reid, of Georgetown, Ont., who have been in the West in connection with farmers' institutes, returned to British Columbia, returned the other day. The announcement of the holding of the general elections was found to interfere considerably with the work done by the lecturers, and the work was concluded earlier than would otherwise have been the case. To a reporter of the Free Press Mr. Drummond spoke briefly of his impressions of British Columbia. "We attended the fair in Victoria," he said, "and while we were much interested in all we saw, we were particularly interested in the improvements in the live stock. British Columbia is not specially known as a ranching country, but there is a certain amount of ranching done, and the class of stock is above the average. It is also improving in quality." Dr. Reid was particularly interested in the department of cereals.

The portion of the Province which was covered was the Island as far north as Comox and over to the West Coast to Alberni and the delta of the Fraser. The cost of clearing the timbered land on the Island is very great, the expense reaching to \$100 per acre to remove the stumps. Certainly the land is the very finest when it is cleared. There is nothing finer from Alberni to the Pacific. The task of clearing it, however, is very great. The principal crops grown are oats and potatoes, none of which is exported. All the farm products are sold directly to the miners. In fruit culture it has been found necessary to select fruits adapted to the country. When fruit culture began in the Province it was believed that any tree which did well in Ontario would do well in British Columbia. It was soon found, however, that this was not the case, since then it has been learned what fruits would do well in British Columbia. Mr. Thompson, of St. Catharines, who was in the West looking into the matter of British Columbia fruit, was specially commissioned to make inquiry whether that Province would be a serious rival of Ontario in the matter of supply of farmers of the Northwest, and satisfied himself that there was not the slightest danger that Ontario would be deprived of any part of her markets. British Columbia apples are now selling at as high a price in Vancouver, right at home, as Ontario apples are in Winnipeg. The firm demand at home will keep British Columbia fruit out of Manitoba for a long time to come. The fruit in which British Columbia excels is the plum. Mr. Thompson states that he never saw any plums such plump as he saw in British Columbia. The British Columbia plums will no doubt be sold largely in Winnipeg and throughout the West for all time to come.

The great resources of British Columbia, especially, perhaps, of Vancouver Island, are its timber and its coal. The timber of Vancouver Island is marvelous. We never knew what timber was until we saw the forests of that island. These immense trees stand as close together as they can grow, and are of almost incredible size and height. Of northern British Columbia we did not see anything. I am told, however, that there is much fertile and valuable land as far north as the Skeena River. The Japanese current moderates the climate, and, without doubt, all this region will at some time be under cultivation.

On Tuesday afternoon of this week the institution will be open to visitors, and Miss Ellison will be pleased to explain, as far as possible, the method of treatment and allow the inspection of the full apparatus.

Thirsty Tanks Malme's & nutty olo state, that's all?

Frayed Fagin—Well, mebbe dere's methud in its muttiness. Mebbe dey wantur discourage tourists like us.

Thirsty Tanks—Well, dev're doin' it! cuttin' out booze an' nam'in' one' der tanks?—Kennebeek (Me.) Journal.

Giffs I notice you're smoking lots of good cigar lately.

Spunks—Yes; my oldest daughter has just become engaged.

Giffs What's that got to do with it?

Spunks—Well, her young man takes 'em out of his pocketbook, right before the regular segue begins, and puts 'em on the piano. In the fervor of parting he forgets 'em, and I gather 'em in the next morning.—Houston Chronicle.

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THE PLAY HOUSES

THE GRAND.

The programme at the Grand theatre for this week is an excellent one. Swan and Swan, the comedy black face team, are artists in their line and their turn is very funny. The Winstanleys, clog dancers, are very clever. Bayne and West will bring the house down with their revived country sketches. The Kintons, a Scotch novelty musical act, should prove a great attraction, while Mr. Frederick Roberts, illustrated song, "The Story of the Violets Tell," is especially fine. The moving pictures are new and extra good. Altogether the performance is well up to the average which Manager Jamieson insists upon giving to the public.

Halloch Recital.—Much gratification was expressed by music lovers at the announcement made by the Colonist yesterday that Mary Hallock, the noted pianist, scientist and lecturer, will appear at the A. O. U. Hall on Thursday and Friday next, all arrangements for the visit of this gifted musician to Victoria having been completed. On Thursday she will give a piano recital and on Friday a lecture-recital on "Pulse and Rhythm in Verse and Music." The subscribers are asked to kindly call at Waitt's music store and secure their seats on Monday.

Mrs. Lester's Dancing Academy.—A very enjoyable time was spent at A. O. U. Hall Saturday night. The occasion was a grand Cinderella dance given by Mrs. Lester to the members of her Friday night class and their friends. About forty couples tripped the light fantastic over a beautifully conditioned floor to the music supplied by Miss Heater who presided at the piano forte. Among the young ladies who joined in the various sets were many in their teens, pupils of Mrs. Lester, and their ease of movement and the grace with which they went through the various complicated figures of dances, showing unmistakable evidence of careful training. The main hall of the A. O. U. Hall building, having a complete floor space of 1,000 feet, the room is a veritable ballroom, the ceiling being 20 feet high. The walls are panelled in pine, and the floor is covered with a carpet of the same material. The room is lighted by gas, and the windows are large enough to admit a great amount of light.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DUTY TO VOTE.

It is reported that there is a considerable number of voters on both sides of politics in this city who will not vote for either candidates for personal reasons. We appreciate the motives that influence good citizens to take such a course. Their duty, in our opinion, however, is to vote.

Either Colonel Prior or Mr. Riley will be elected in any event to go to Ottawa, so that refraining to vote for either of them does not alter the result. There are considerations at stake much larger and more important than either of these gentlemen.

We are now in Canada, in a very important respect, at the parting of the ways. The most momentous issue is now before the electors that has been before them for many a day. It is whether a new transcontinental railway of great, of tremendous, importance to the country is to be built by the people for the people or by the people for a group of capitalists.

There are many other issues of varying degrees of importance hanging upon the result. In British Columbia the rights of the Province are at stake. Locally, they are even more important to us than the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Whether a new transcontinental railway is ever built or not, we have to live in this Province and administer and develop it. How successful our efforts in that direction may be depends upon the extent to which our claims for increased consideration at Ottawa are recognized.

To those who are Liberal and will not vote for Mr. Riley, we have nothing to say, except that it is their duty to express their sentiments in the ballot box in accordance with their convictions. To those who are Conservatives, we say the general issues are greater than the men. If the Conservative policy is such as they approve of and believe in, we say it is their duty to vote for the issues.

All the advices coming from the East are to the effect that in any event the majority will not be large on either side. The election of Colonel Prior, therefore, may be a most important factor in the whole situation. The results will have a decided effect on the elections in the rest of the Province, which have been delayed.

We say again, that the issues are too great and too important to be neglected. Let every elector vote on the issues, so that whatever the result the true verdict of the people, irrespective of personal considerations, may be recorded.

THE POLICY FOR THE WEST.

Under public ownership, says the Winnipeg Tribune, it will be the aim of the management of the new transcontinental railway to provide the best possible facilities and to give the lowest possible rates to the people of Canada, both as producers and as consumers.

Low rates and good facilities for the manufacturer will place him in a more favorable position, will enable him to expand his business, will cause the employment of more men and will make his goods cheaper for the consumer.

Miners, lumbermen, fishermen, merchants and others will be similarly benefited.

It will be the aim of the management to build up inter-provincial trade to carry traffic through Canadian channels, and, generally, to promote the industrial and commercial unity, strength and independence of the Canadian nation.

The rates, as in the case of the Inter-colonial, will regulate the rates of all other transcontinental lines which do business in Canada.

1.3 "BUSINESS MAN'S" POINT OF VIEW.

There are not a few men in every community who view a railway proposal from the practical standpoint of how it is going to affect their own business or interests at the earliest possible moment. They say "We cannot have too many railways." "The more railways the better," and much of the same kind of stock sentiment. It does not make very much difference to them whether the railway is to cost the government much or little, \$13,000,000 or \$130,000,000; whether the government has control of rates; or whether it is state owned or privately owned, so long as the railway is built and a certain amount of money is put in circulation for the time being. With that class of person it is very difficult to argue. Any kind of proposition with a railway definitely in sight is what they want. That is the element that has assisted materially in making Canada liable to-day for such an immense sum of money invested in railways for which there is nothing in the form of an asset to show. If, for instance, the present Grand Trunk Pacific should be built on the plan arranged for, ten years from now the people will be bitterly regretting the un-wisdom of the time when such a bargain was allowed to be consummated as the result of a temporary sentiment created by the "business man," who wants "more railways" at any cost—the same kind of sentiment that, locally, foisted the Sidney Railway on this city and on this Province. They will see how that a very much more serviceable railway than the Grand Trunk Pacific, at less expense and under much better conditions in the public interest, and constructed much more quickly, could have been constructed by the people themselves. Then all the glamor of anticipation and speculation will have faded away.

The very men who howled for the Grand Trunk Pacific will then be the

very men who will curse that railway as they once cursed the Canadian Pacific Railway. This is the time to consider the situation and to provide against, in the future, those things which have proved a grievance and a folly in the past. If we shall have combinations between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific; if the country will have become liable for a large sum of money which could have been saved; if portions of the line will have been abandoned as useless and a new deal made; if the feeling of the country shall have become strongly and unanimously in favor of state owned railways—rendered practically impossible—it will be on account of the man in the community, the so-called "business man," who was impatient to have a railway, regardless of cost, terms or conditions. BE WISE NOW.

THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

Of all the independent papers in Canada not a single one is supporting the Laurier Government. The following is a list of some of the most important:

The Toronto News, edited by Mr. Willison, the late editor of the Globe, and the author of the "Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier," probably the ablest journalist in Canada.

The Toronto Telegram which, however, has always had Conservative leanings.

The Ottawa Journal, a paper modelled very much after the Toronto News.

The Montreal Witness, an old-time Liberal paper that never supported the Conservative party, but always more or less independent.

The Huntingdon Gleaner, another old-time Liberal paper, that did valiant work for the party for many years.

The Winnipeg Tribune, edited by Mr. Richardson, a former Liberal member of parliament, who supported Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but who is now opposing Hon. Clifford Sifton as an Independent Liberal, and opposed to the Grand Trunk Railway and Yukon hoodlum.

In addition to these there are several strong Liberal papers supporting Mr. Borden's policy and opposing the Government.

One is the Dundas Banner, which, figuratively speaking, never drew a Conservative breath in its life.

Another is the Daily Telegraph, St. John, which is most bitterly opposed to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, and an article from which is quoted elsewhere.

La Presse, the leading Liberal paper of the Province of Quebec, with the largest circulation of any paper in Canada, has gone into opposition to the Grand Trunk scheme.

THE GOOD MEN GONE.

One of the best ways of judging the methods of the Government is by their effects. The following good men have either been driven out of the Government or important offices in Canada within the last two years:

Hon. Israel Tarte, late Minister of Public Works, to whom more than to any other person the Liberals owe their success in 1896.

Hon. A. G. Blair, the late Minister of Railways, the greatest authority on the management of Canada, according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Lord Dufferin, who, according to Sir Frederick Borden himself, was the greatest and most efficient commander of the Canadian militia Canada ever had.

J. Lorne McDougall, Auditor-General, appointed by the Liberals themselves, and one of the most efficient and conscientious officials in the service, familiarly known as the "watchdog of the Treasury."

There are many minor instances of a similar kind.

A SUGGESTION TO EMPLOYERS.

It has been suggested, and we trust that the suggestion will be carried out, that the business men of the city should on election day give their employees an extra hour at noon in which to vote. The ordinary noon hour is not sufficient for the purpose, as there is always a rush at that time. An extra hour at noon is better than towards the close of the poll, as it enables the votes to be recorded early. Most employers, of course, are reasonable and will permit their employees to go at a time to suit their convenience, but there is a number who expect them to vote between 12 and 1 in order to save time; but that is scarcely just. An extra hour all round would be a fair arrangement.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CONSIDERATION.

Sir—I am not a politician, but nevertheless I have taken great interest in the various elections that have occurred at various elections.

It seems to me that the party in power of late years are taking to themselves the whole credit for the general prosperity of the Dominion.

Any one of ordinary intelligence knows that the natural increase of population, together with the vast immigrations of late years is the main cause of it, leaving those in power, who take the whole credit, but little margin for self-congratulation.

Sensible men will take this view of the matter for consideration before casting their votes on Thursday next.

VETERAN.

THE TERMS OF UNION.

Sir—At several public meetings held in this colony since the delegates went to Ottawa to get a wagon road, the colony a railroad of its own free will, the Canadian government gave the colony a railroad of its own free will. This cannot be correct, as will be seen from the government official publication of the "Debates on Confederation, 1870, Legislative Council," Thursday, March 17, 1870, page 10, where the following was agreed to by the members of the council, as men assuredly equal to the members of the present day:

"Inasmuch as no real union can subsist between this colony and Canada without the speedy establishment of communication across the Rocky Mountains by a line of railway, and as the colony, within three years from the date of Union, construct and open for traffic such a road, from some point on the main trunk road of this colony to Fort Garry, or similar character as the said main trunk road; and shall further engage to use all means in their power to complete such railway, commencing at the earliest practicable date, and that serves to determine the proper route for such railway shall be at once commenced; and that a sum of not less than one million dollars shall be expended in every year from and after the third year from the date of union, in actually constructing the initial sections of such railway from the seaboard of British Columbia to connect with the railway system of Canada."

It will be seen from the above that in reality a wagon road and a railroad were sought for.

The supplementary proposal containing the terms of union were carried by delegations, a couple of months or so later to Ottawa. The delegations had no power to make any or to change the proposals of the terms of union.

After a while the delegations returned, bringing the proposal of the Dominion government, to build the railway, and to

THERE'S A BEE ON IT

When any member of your family catches cold and develops a cough, remember that the remedy to give immediate relief is Shotbolt's Compound Balsam of Honey. You can rely upon it; for it has the reputation of records that it does exactly what we claim for it—CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. The price is a little high—50c.; but it's cheaper to buy ONE BOTTLE of a REMEDY than several 25c. bottles of useless syrupy colored stuff. People enquire for it now by the heading above, and it is just as well to remember and insist that

"THERE'S A BEE ON IT."

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expense, followed, however, by the words "no declaration." In those years the phrase used by the Auditor-General was "not settled." But illustration of the mare's nest into which the ex-Mayor has fallen, I may explain further:

Mr. W. A. Galliher, with all other members, excepting Mr. Smith, residing in this province, appear as charged with full pay. Mr. Smith is charged with the words "no declaration" after his name.

Throughout the very interesting reported debates, responsible government hours, and many members think this of as much importance as confederation. Both exist.

BOOKWORM.—

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO DEFENCE.

—In view of one of the 28th inst., you mention that the Canadian Club of Toronto had been discussing the question as to what Canada should do for the British navy, and that they had suggested that a start be made by building one warship in Canada to be manned and maintained by Canadians.

The sentiment prompting the foregoing must surely be very pleasing to all Britons, and I know of no better time for finding political friends as well as myself. It strikes, if it strikes anyone, 117 members of a Grit parliament. Here is, according to "ex-Mayor Neelands'" impudent reflection, which certainly "explains" the explanation which certainly "explains" the quality and fidelity of the services rendered by her for the maintenance and service of the navy, when the declarations of the members are filed and that pending the settlement every member may draw, and nearly every member does draw, whatever amount is placed to his credit by the accountant of the House of Commons.

On the Great Lakes, for instance, the Canadian revenue cutters would make very good steam ploughs for the American boats doing similar duty there; the same also applies to the merchant marine, and how the country ought to build a warship, let us hope. It will be one that the declarations of the members are filed and that pending the settlement every member may draw, and nearly every member does draw, whatever amount is placed to his credit by the accountant of the House of Commons.

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Rub Out That Pain

The trainers of the giant athletes—football players, boxers, runners, vaulters, hurdlers, jumpers, baseball players, wrestlers, etc. All rub out the pain with some liniment when their performers are bruised or sprained. They know what's best.

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Advice just to hand show great reduction in Atlantic Steamship rates. H. Abbott, agent C. P. Ry. Co., will tell you all about it. Call on him at 85 Government street.

Best Carpenter Tools at Cheapside. #

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M. A. FARRINGTON

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China painting is very popular with many whose artistic talents lead them in that direction. Those who follow this delightful hobby will be glad to learn that Messrs. Weiler Bros. are now carrying a line of dainty white French China in a well selected range of designs that lend themselves admirably to effective decoration and at reasonable prices.

D. W. Higgins' new book, "The Mystic Spring," on sale at Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Take the V. & S. railway and steamer Troquois for Nanzaimo. A delightful trip among the islands.

D. W. Higgins' new book, "The Mystic Spring," on sale at Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Brass Bird Cages at Cheapside.

The photographs which were so highly commended at Tacoma, and won two first prizes at the recent Westminster exhibition, are on view now at Savanah's entrance, Fort street, Five Sisters' block.

For Fine Wear

We have an assortment of

CHEVIOTS

DIAGONALS

and other cloths suitable for EVENING WEAR; also a select range of

Trouserings and Vestings

Every garment finished to per-

fection, and fit guaranteed.

PEDEN'S

93 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

THIS THE FRUIT MAN'S PROVINCE

Opinion of Ontario Rancher Who Paid a Visit to British Columbia.

Thomas McMillan, of Seaford, and Robert Thompson, of St. Catharines, who have been for some time in British Columbia on farmers' institute work for the government, returned yesterday and continued their journey to the east, says the Winnipeg Free Press. Mr. McMillan, whose home is in the county of Huron, was concerned with general farm operations, including dairying, and Mr. Thompson, who comes from the fruit country about Niagara Falls, was doing his bit to interest people in the fruit-growing industry of the West. "You cannot say too much regarding our satisfaction and admiration for the Sunset province," said the travelers to the Free Press representative. "We crossed Vancouver Island to Alberni, on the west coast, and were exceedingly interested in all we saw both there and elsewhere on the island and the mainland. We found that the agricultural possibilities of the island have been very much underestimated in the East. There are about 200,000 square miles of land suitable for cultivation, all well watered, and grains, vegetables and fruit crops grow well there, even in any other part of Canada. The climate is very mild and all animals live without shelter the year round. We are particularly pleased with the Delta of the Fraser river, which is to be the garden of British Columbia without a doubt. This district is well suited to fruit growing, but is also devoted to dairy interests at the present time, and is certainly an ideal dairy country. The hay crop is prodigious and a very superior quality of dairy butter is produced. It is not surpassed by any produce of the Dominion. There will be large developments in every line in British Columbia in the future, but the greatest, as we imagine, and the most permanent, will be in the agricultural."

TALKS OF VICTORIA.

Mining Engineer of London, Eng., Gives His Recent Impressions.

Fred G. Claudet, a mining engineer of London, Eng., who has been a lively member in mining operations in South Africa and Australia for a number of years, arrived on Saturday on his way to England, and spent a few hours visiting in the city, says a Winnipeg exchange. Mr. Claudet was born in British Columbia, leaving the Province 31 years ago, and had the unusual experience of finding a large and prosperous city in the district which he left in a state of nature in 1873. "There was not so very much of Victoria when we left the Province," said Mr. Claudet, "and of Vancouver there was no beginning. All of the modern cities and towns have sprung up since 1873, and the entire population of Victoria has changed entirely, almost as much change on the site of Victoria as there is on the site of Vancouver, and the entire Province has advanced with a rapidity, I understand, that a depression in mining existed for a number of years, but there is no trace of it at the present time, so far as I can see. The development of the Klondike did a great deal for British Columbia. Many of the fortune hunters who went to the gold fields of the Klondike returned and remained in British Columbia and are now engaged in developing the resources of the country. I fancy that the people of the west coast are as well satisfied with their lot and as proud of their country as citizens of any part of the world. They are in close relation with American cities to the south, but they seem to have been unaffected by it in any way. The British people are slow to adopt any customs of a foreign country, in preference to their own, but Vancouver and Victoria are very conservative in their development. About their policies I did not learn much, but they all want to see the Grand Trunk run to the Pacific coast, as it undoubtedly will."

"Breakwater Gone."—During the strong southeasterly gale which raged yesterday morning the breakwater at Sidney was washed away and almost completely destroyed. Three steamers which were lying at the Sidney wharf took hurried shelter in Wright's Bay. Residents of the district are not at all surprised that the breakwater should have given way, as it was common talk that the work was very dimly constructed. Men who had no knowledge of what was required were given jobs so that their votes might be secured for the Liberal candidate at the general elections.

Inspected Apples.—A car of Ontario apples, consisting of 162 barrels, arrived in Vancouver the other day by the C. P. R., being consigned to a wholesale house which handles large quantities of imported fruit. When this car was opened by Inspector Cunningham it was found to be badly infected with larvae of the codling moth. Some were seen crawling over the heads of the barrels and others had taken up their winter quarters between the barrel hoops. There was thus nothing for it but to condemn the fruit to be either cremated or reshipped out of this Province.

Misspent Money.—A Canadian Associated Press cable, dated London, October 24, says: "Aspid White, an article in the Sunday Sun on 'Appetite for Big Fees,' says that Attorney-General Blay spoke seven days at the Alaska arbitration commission, thus receiving £700 for a speech which failed to strengthen or sustain the just right of Canada. For one speech, Solicitor-General Carson received £2,733. Our law officers are eloquent persons, but the Canadian jurists hold they are not worth the money received, because the Alaska case was not prepared by them, but by Canadians, as the latter were best qualified for the task. Sir Robert Finlay's role on the Alaska arbitration commission was a political one, and he pleased his government, who wished to please the United States."

J. H. A. Ball.—The J. H. A. Annual ball promises to eclipse all previous dances given by the club. The day is decided to be held on November 18, the day after Thanksgiving Day. Assembly hall has been secured and the energetic committee will convert it into a veritable fairytale. The decorations, which are always very artistic when Tom Watson is the superintendent, will be extra good. The electrical designs, which were so greatly admired last year, will again be a feature, and the beautiful four-panel cedar shell in which the big Four won the Buchanan-Thomson election by J. H. A. Ball will be suspended from the ceiling. The general plan of the decorations will be something new and a treat is promised. The musical programme will be rendered by Samson's orchestra, and the latest and most popular airs will be given. J. McTavish is the secretary of the ball committee.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY ADS. NATURE.

Medicines that all nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It always relieves the coughing, all expectoration, upon the secretions, and after its use in restoring the system to a healthy condition. It is famous for its cure over a large part of the civilized world. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by Dr. Drury's.

Better Terms.—Though at the present time might be called a "Political Expression" it does for to describe the possibilities of those who utilize the spare moments in study in the International Correspondence Schools. In order to secure such conditions, you must have a "pull." The most lasting pull is secured by qualification, the best qualification by a course in the above schools. Terms for routes on application T. W. Martin, agent, Moody Block Victoria B. C.

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Sashes and Doors and Wood Work

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Rough and Dress'd Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

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Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths; Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

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The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.

Mills at Shawnigan Lake. Office and Yards Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B.C.

Manufacturers of—

Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality, Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Planking Lumber always in Stock.

MACCABEES HAD AN ENJOYABLE TIME

A Very Pleasing Entertainment Given at home of Mrs. S. A. Spencer.

The Ladies of the Macabees and a goodly number of the public were most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Spencer, at their spacious home on Yates street on Friday evening. The drawing room had been tastefully decorated by Miss Conyer and Miss Monteith, the Macabees colors predominating, and when filled with happy smiling guests presented a most pleasing picture.

The entertainment of the evening consisted of a large collection of stereopticon views presented by Mr. C. E. Hastings, and which included many scenes of the Behring Sea, the Land of the Midnight Sun, views of Nome, St. Michaels, also well known local scenes, amongst which were views of Victoria in its early history, all of which were readily recognized by the "oldies" present in the gathering. One view of Fort Victoria, taken immediately after a 30-inch fall of snow in January of 1882, was a genuine surprise to those who during their residence here have scarcely seen the beautiful element. The faces of a number of the pioneers were thrown on the canvas, including that of Sir James and Lady Douglas, Dr. J. T. Helmcken, the tried and true friend of so large a number of Victorians; John Todd, the genial face of Mr. Leigh, for whom clerk of the city council, and that of the host of the evening, Mr. Spencer as when he first came to Victoria thirty years ago. These were received with hearty applause as they appeared in life likeness on the canvas. The views were all from photos taken by Mr. Hastings, as his extensive travels and long residence have afforded opportunity, and from an interesting but historical point are most valuable.

Several musical selections added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. Mrs. Briggs, whose splendid voice and pleasing manner always captivated her audiences, kindly responded to the demands of the company in several charming songs, while Miss Booker on the violin equally contributed to the enjoyment of the evening. Mrs. R. S. Stephens recently returned from the Philippines, was heard to advantage in one of Tolstoi's favorites and Miss Dier fully sustained her reputation as one of Victoria's most brilliant pianists in the selections she rendered.

Mrs. and Miss Conyer, Miss Hastings and Mrs. Williscroft assisted in serving refreshments. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, by the Ladies of the Macabees of Victoria West for whose benefit the gathering was held, and the happy company dispersed.

THE OKANAGAN.

Arrangements Being Made for Improved Service for Fruit Growers.

Mr. R. M. Palmer, Commissioner of Freight Rates and Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick, Assistant General Freight Agent of the C. P. R., have returned from a trip to the Okanagan district, having gone into the Similkameen as far as Keremeos. The trip was made to inquire into the conditions which might obtain next year, and to prepare for the moving of the larger fruit crop of 1905.

"There will be much more fruit shipped next season," Mr. Palmer said in an interview, "and the object of our trip was to size up the situation and see what facilities would be required. Mr. Kirkpatrick has a clear grasp of the situation and he will make recommendations to the head offices at Montreal, which will result in great benefit to the fruit-growers of the Okanagan District. Mr. Kirkpatrick will recommend that the tariff of rates be extended to points not before accommodated, both on the main and branch lines. These, of course, will not be issued for some time, but it is certain that his recommendations will be adopted, but it is very likely, as Mr. Kirkpatrick fully realized the importance of the situation."

Blue Print Paper and Drawing Material of all kinds at Hibben & Co.'s.

Down & Hosiery, the reliable Drug-store, corner Yates and Broad streets.

All prices are marked in plain figures and the discounts offered for cash are lived up to in every instance.

These discounts are also offered on all Boys' and Men's Suits and Pants, \$3.00 Boys' Suits being reduced to \$2.40; \$3.75 Suits to \$3.00 and \$3.00 Boys' Suits to \$2.50; Pants being reduced to \$2.00; \$3.50 Pants now \$2.80 and \$4.00 Pants \$3.20. This is the chance for the cash buyer and this is the season for Raincoats and Overcoats. See these coats, therefore, before buying your Fall and Winter outfits, as you can save from \$1.00 to \$5.00 on a Raincoat, Overcoat, Suit, and from 75 cents to \$1.50 on a pair of Trouzers or a Boys' Suit or Overcoat.

The new fall stock is now complete and the goods shown this season in Underwear, Shirts, Hats, Gloves and Umbrellas are all extra value and the very latest in design and pattern.

Special mention should be made of some fifty dozen "Self-Opening" Umbrellas which have just come to hand and which are being offered at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. The handles on these lines are very neat and attractive, being tipped with silver.

Fifty dozen "Christy" Feather-weight Skin Hats in the newest shapes came hand last week, and are now on view. Cash buyers should bear in mind that a dollar saved is a dollar made, and purchase their winter outfit from Messrs. B. Williams & Co., as no discount is practiced, all the bargains being genuine.

To Coffee Drinkers.—The use of the Marion Hartland Coffee Pot ensures good coffee. It saves all the goodness of the coffee. It will make coffee in a few minutes. Prices \$1.50 to \$2.50 at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Cash buyers should bear in mind that a dollar saved is a dollar made, and purchase their winter outfit from Messrs. B. Williams & Co., as no discount is practiced, all the bargains being genuine.

Some new and attractive Photographs at Hibben & Co.'s.

Henry Young & Co.

Some new and attractive Photographs at Hibben & Co.'s.

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER ON SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Extract From His Great Toronto Speech.

"There is another reason for all that. In 1891 and 1896 Sir Wilfred was just as eloquent on the boards at Massey Hall. Each of these times he had a different set of schemes, and for each one of them he was equally eloquent in 1891 and in 1896. But time has resolved, and when it came up to 1896, old and held, the schemes and policies about which he so eloquently spoke in 1891 had been relegated to the background, had been abandoned. In 1891 he stood upon the platform at Massey Hall and he argued for unrestricted trade with the United States, and coupled with discrimination against the goods and imports from Great Britain and from the British colonies. That was the flag under which he fought; that was the flag that he nailed to the masthead. That is the flag in the advocacy of which he declared that we never could be reasonably prosperous until we had such a treaty with the United States of America, while Sir Richard Cartwright had the opposite—claims that the trade with the United States was worth more to us than the trade to all other countries put together, and that we could never work out our commercial salvation until we had unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Now, he could not be more eloquent last night in support of his new theory than he was in 1891 in support of that theory. But the people do not forget that the things which he said were all-important and absolutely right in 1891, he and his whole party were obliged to abandon within five short years. (Cheers.) Therefore, it is that the electors of Toronto, though they listen with pleasure, make up their minds in the light of facts that are patent as time rolls round."

A PEEP AT THE PAST.

"In 1896 he appeared again. He had another plan and policy then. He pleaded with the electors of Toronto to return him to power, this time to relieve the terrible burden of taxation that was weighing down this poor people, and he declared that if he was put in power he would make the expenditures from three to five millions less. He said that this country needed and must have Imperial preference in trade relations with Great Britain. He said at London, Ontario, in 1896, and he repeated the substance of it in Toronto—

Now, the statesmen of Great Britain have thought that the Governments of the colonies have come to a time when a new step can be taken in their development. What is that? That there should be a commercial agreement between England and the colonies. That practical statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has come to the conclusion that the time has come when it is possible to have within the bounds of the Empire a new step taken which would give to the colonies in England a preference for their products over products of other nations.

NO ONE-SIDED PREFERENCE.

"That is what it was. No one-sided preference; it was a preference in England for the goods of the colonies. And he says—

What will the possibilities of such a

step be if it were taken? We sell our goods in England. We send our wheat, our butter, our cheese, all our natural products, but there we have to compete with similar products from the United States, from Russia, from other nations. Just see what an advantage it would be to Canada if the wheat, cheese and butter which we would send to England should be met in England with no preference over other products of our colonies. These preferences are infamous. England does not expect that we should take her own system of free trade, such as she has it, but I lay it before you that the thing the English people would expect in return is that instead of the principle of protection, we should adopt a form of revenue tariff. Those are the conditions on which we could have the boon.

PLEDGES ARE IGNORED.

"And then he says—

My hope is—my conviction is, that on the 23rd of June the Liberal party will be at the head of the people. Then it will be the Liberal party, with a policy of revenue tariff, that will send the commissioners to London to arrange for a basis of preferential trade.

"Now, we advocated that with the same rhetoric and picturesque eloquence with which he advocated his new policy, his new child, at Massey Hall. Well, sir, he was elected. They had a session of Parliament. They put through a 12 1/2 per cent. preference for English goods in this country. Then he sailed for Great Britain. He landed in Liverpool and the first speech he made upon this matter was as follows:

I claim for the present Government of Canada that they have passed a resolution by which the products of Great Britain are admitted on the rate of their tariff at 12 1/2 per cent., next year at 25 per cent. reduction. This we have done, not asking any compensation. There is a class of our fellow-citizens who ask that all such concessions should be made for a quid pro quo. The Canadian Government has ignored all such sentiments. We have done it because we owe a debt of gratitude to Great Britain. We have done it because it is no intention of ours to disturb in any way the system of free trade which has been much for England. What we give by our tariff we give you in gratitude for the splendid freedom under which we are prospering. It is a free gift. We ask no compensation. Protection has been the curse of Canada, and we would not wish you, and we would not see you come under its baneful influence, for what weakens you must weaken us.

PROMISE v. PERFORMANCE.

"There were his promises; here was his performance. Now, when he spoke to an audience of Toronto people last night, they remembered that in 1896 he was just as thoroughly in earnest about this question of mutual preferential trade as he was last night with reference to his Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. They saw how he acted on that in 1896, and, as they listened to him last night, they said—'Oh, it is a thing to canvass with, that's all; it will go just the same as his 1896 programme went, just the same as his 1896

propaganda went; it is a platform to get on, but not to stand on after you have got in.' (Cheers.)

SHADE OF CARTWRIGHT.

"As I read the reports of the Massey Hall meeting I had to rub my eyes to see if I was awake or not. (Laughter.) There was, if not in body, yet in spirit, the good old Sir Richard Cartwright, his body absent but his spirit right there in front of the platform. (Laughter.) There was the Hon. William Paterson; there was Sir William Mulock; there were other old and steady lights of the party, yet, would you believe it, that in the mottos around the room there were these: 'Look at the tall chimneys,' 'Observe our giant industries,' 'Despotism never had a more extreme illustration nor was cruelty ever more refined,' says Mrs. Sangster, 'than the Egyptian Pharaohs insisted that their workmen should do unpaid piece-work but refused to supply them with materials for the job.' Yet in thousands and tens of thousands of modern homes a similar injustice is perpetrated, not on slaves, but on loved ones, and it is new every morning and fresh every evening. Adoring husbands do not hesitate to inflict upon their beloved wives a needless humiliation, amounting in the experience of supersensitive women to suffering which is almost torture. The woman does not live who enjoys asking her husband for money and rendering to him an account of the way in which she spends it, which she gives her whether he puts it generously into her lap or dotes it grudgingly from his pocket, openly wondering why her purse is often empty, and openly dismising her economy or her lack of the same. Men seldom suspect how deeply ingrained in women's souls is the aversion to being simply licensed mendicants. If they did they would, in the language of Scripture, abhor themselves and repent, if not in dust and ashes, at least in such wise that an entire change of conditions would speedily ensue. A good man means to be just if not magnanimous. There is no reason why, in the family firm, the husband should claim and maintain the sole right to disburse the family income while the wife is a tolerated pensioner on his bounty.

"Only those who have studied the subject and observed its application in society have seen from that of the civilian side to that of the poorest laborer know how necessary is a reform in this one particular," continues Mrs. Sangster. "Mistaken domestic finance wrecks home happiness. Women live in palaces, wear rich raiment and fare sumptuously, yet seldom have any ready money or the least liberty to spend or give away or invest a dollar of their own, being treated all their lives as if they were irresponsible children. In the event of the death of the husband or father, such women are often at the mercy of unscrupulous advisers, who find them an easy prey because of their inexperience.

"It is not an unheard of thing for the wife of a rich man, permitted to have running accounts at stores and to accumulate bills which her husband examines and pays, to lack some change and cartridges due to the drivers of cabs and hansom. In reality, the women most favorably situated for their own ease and contentment are the wives of mechanics and day laborers and factory operators, to whom the week's wages are regularly brought, minus the small sum the man keeps for his own purposes. The custom of this class is based on a larger justice than the other customs, which makes the husband the undisputed lord of the exchequer. A wife is a partner in business, not an unpaid hireling."

OTHER SIDE LIGHTS.

"Well, there were other sidelights. They were talking about the manufacture of steel rails. They wanted some entirely new things which they had constructed, and they said, 'You never made steel rails in this country until we got into power.' No; and how did they come to be made after 'we' got into power? By paying heavy bounties on the stuff out of which they are made, and putting a prohibitive duty of \$7 per ton against every steel rail that comes from outside into this country. (Hear, hear.) Why that is rank, double-deal Tory protection! Those robbers of great and small, who manufacture steel rails, have got a prohibitive duty and a great big bounty both together. We didn't give them half as much as that,

ter terms from the Dominion government. Two deputations had asked for them—one from the Prior government and the other from the present McBride government. They had asked for the appointment of a commission to investigate the claims, and figures presented by the deputation and were refused.

After Mr. Paterson had said a few words to the effect that government ownership of lines would not pay, Mr. Smith replied, reiterating his statements about Captain Wolley and better terms, but the audience apparently did not take his word and his concluding panegyric on the merits of the Laurier government was applauded by only two men present.

DENTISTS ON THE BLUE LIGHT.

Consular reports filed with the State Department at Washington announced successful experiments in the use of blue light as a local anaesthetic. Prof. Redard of Geneva, Switzerland, is credited with the discovery, which he says, will revolutionize dentistry.

That tinted ray of light affects the nerves directly, as do cocaine and many other local anesthetics that have long been in successful use, is not believed either by dentists who make a specialty of local anesthesia or by physicians who limit their practice to anesthetics. Dr. J. T. Yoder of the Faculty of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, who has made a great number of original experiments with local anesthetics, said recently: "In my opinion nothing has been discovered by Professor Redard. He has devised a clever trick, which might be very properly designated 'Suggestive anesthesia.' I know that music of a certain character has soothed the nerves of patients to such an extent that they were unconscious of the pain incident to the extracting of a tooth. I also know that the same music would have irritated other patients, so much that the operation would have been impossible. There is nothing to it but the suggestion. I notice that some western dentists claimed the honor of having discovered the nerve-soothing qualities of music."

SIR WILFRID OPPOSED THE MAKING OF CANADA.

When Confederation was being established, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a young man. But he was a better, more advanced man than the statesmen of those days. It was he who, with Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley, of Hon. Thomas White, of Sir John Carling, of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and of many men still active and prominent in politics. These are men who did things; not men who pretended they did what others had done.

But the struggle did not end there. In the meantime, and notwithstanding the efforts of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid finally came to office. A few weeks only remained to be finished.

For the development of agriculture experimental farms had been established, clever men had been brought to Canada to teach us the art of butter and cheese making, and large quantities of land had been provided for transportation to the markets of the world.

Two things remained to be done to carry out the plans already well matured. One was the establishment of a fast Atlantic service. The retiring Government left a draft contract awaiting signature to make a trans-Canada railway, Sir Wilfrid took up the contract and moved down and signed it. Another thing to be done was the arrangement of a mutual preference with England. The movement was well advanced. A conference had been called, and Sir Wilfrid had pledged himself to get a preference. He went to England, told the people we desired no preference, urged them to stick to free trade, and so far as he was able to do, killed the project.

This is the record of the man who has the amusing assistance to tell us now that he has discovered that he made Canada.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HAD A MIRROR IN FRONT OF MY OPERATING CHAIR. WITH A SUSPENDED PATIENT IN THE CHAIR, I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO INDUCE A SIMULATION OF SELF-SYMPATHETISM BY HAVING THE PATIENT GAZE STEADILY INTO THE MIRROR, WHICH REFLECTED THE SUNLIGHT, DAZZLED THE EYE AND RESULTED IN A DEGREE OF LOCAL ANESTHESIA. IT'S ALL SUGGESTION. PROFESSOR REDARD GOES A STEP FURTHER. HE PUTS HIS PATIENT IN A DARKENED ROOM AND EXPOSES THE EYE TO A BLUE LIGHT OF SIXTEEN-CANDLE POWER FOR THREE OR FOUR MINUTES, ASSURING HIM THAT THE LIGHT WHICH WILL BANISH PAIN PROBABLY WOULD COCAINE, WITHOUT ANY OF COCAINE'S BAD AFTER-EFFECTS. HERE WE HAVE THE PRINCIPLE OF SUGGESTION ATTENDED WITH A FEW PROPERTY EFFECTS, BUT, I CONTEST, MUCH MORE THAN THE PROPERTY EFFECTS. PROFESSOR REDARD'S EXPERIMENTS AND REPORTED DISCOVERIES, BUT ATTACHED NO GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THEM, SAYING: "THE BLUE-LIGHT OR BLUE-GLASS THEORY IS NOT ONLY NEW, BUT IT IS QUITE OLD. THERE IS SOMETHING NAMED IN ITS APPLICATION BY PROFESSOR REDARD. I RECALL SIMILAR EXPERIMENTS BY THE LATE COLONEL PLEASANTON, WHO HAD A ROOM FITTED UP LIKE A CONSERVATORY, IN WHICH BLUE GLASS WAS USED ENTIRELY. HE CLAIMED, AND MANY PERSONS TESTIFIED, THAT THE RAYS OF LIGHT FILTERED THROUGH THESE BLUE GLASS WINDOWS CURED RHEUMATIC AND MANY OTHER ILLNESSES."

"THE SAME SORT OF TESTIMONY MAY BE HAD AS TO THE EFFICACY OF THE ABSENT EVIDENCE, FAITH ETC. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, AND SCORES OF OTHER CURES THAT ARE UPON A STATE OF MIND FOR RESULTS."

"AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE PULLING OF A TOOTH IS ALWAYS ATTENDED WITH PAIN, AND SUCH WILL PROBABLY ALWAYS BE THE CASE. AS SOON AS THE EFFECT OF THE LOCAL ANESTHETIC USED DIES AWAY, PAIN ENSESSES. MUCH OF THE PAIN IS IMAGINED, HOWEVER, JUST AS 60 PER CENT. OF ALL THE PEOPLE WHO CLAIM TO BE SICK ARE ONLY LAZY."

Mr. Paterson, M. P. P., here asked how much Mr. Perelyal: "You don't know how much nor the public, and that is a bad feature of corporatism railroad legislation. It is a breeder of political corruption. He pointed out to the electors that their votes must either endorse the old policy or the new one of retaining the roads as government property whenever the people paid for them."

He denied Mr. Smith's assertion that the province had never asked for net-

SOME ADVICE

To Men Who Look Upon Their Wives as Unpaid Hirelings.

The latest contribution to the much discussed institution, the home, is from the pen of Margaret Sangster. Her new book on "The Little Kingdom of Home" advances no revolutionary theories regarding the domestic relations, but says a good many things that are worth remembering, as it follows the bride and bridegroom from the altar through their trials with their relatives-in-law, the selection and furnishing of their home, the adjustment of their relations to each other, the coming of children, etc., says the New York Tribune. It states a middle course on the race suicide and domestic service problems, advocates a uniform divorce law, and, while pointing out serious dangers that threaten the time-honored institution under discussion, detects elements of hope in the situation.

One chapter, entitled "Bricks Without Straw," deals with the financial policy of the home and the wife's right to a share of the income.

"Despotism never had a more extreme illustration nor was cruelty ever more refined," says Mrs. Sangster, "than the ancient Egyptians insisted that their workmen should do unpaid piece-work but refused to supply them with materials for the job." Yet in thousands and tens of thousands of modern homes a similar injustice is perpetrated, not on slaves, but on loved ones, and it is new every morning and fresh every evening. Adoring husbands do not hesitate to inflict upon their beloved wives a needless humiliation, amounting in the experience of supersensitive women to suffering which is almost torture. The woman does not live who enjoys asking her husband for money and rendering to him an account of the way in which she spends it, which she gives her whether he puts it generously into her lap or dotes it grudgingly from his pocket, openly wondering why her purse is often empty and openly dismising her economy or her lack of the same. Men seldom suspect how deeply ingrained in women's souls is the aversion to being simply licensed mendicants. If they did they would, in the language of Scripture, abhor themselves and repent, if not in dust and ashes, at least in such wise that an entire change of conditions would speedily ensue. A good man means to be just if not magnanimous. There is no reason why, in the family firm, the husband should claim and maintain the sole right to disburse the family income while the wife is a tolerated pensioner on his bounty.

"Only those who have studied the subject and observed its application in society have seen from that of the civilian side to that of the poorest laborer know how necessary is a reform in this one particular," continues Mrs. Sangster. "Mistaken domestic finance wrecks home happiness. Women live in palaces, wear rich raiment and fare sumptuously, yet seldom have any ready money or the least liberty to spend or give away or invest a dollar of their own, being treated all their lives as if they were irresponsible children. In the event of the death of the husband or father, such women are often at the mercy of unscrupulous advisers, who find them an easy prey because of their inexperience.

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qualities that appeal strongly to the wearers of good foot-wear. We show all the new fall styles and we would be pleased to show them to you. Better shoes for the same money, or less money, for the same shoes, than you pay anywhere else in the city.

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WEEK OF OCTOBER 31.

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RALPH EMERSON—Baritone Soloist.

MAYES SISTERS—Singers, Dancers and Character Change Artists.

ELECTRIC CLARK SISTERS—Singing and Dancing Comediettes.

M. J. HOOLBY—Author, Actor and Comedian.

SMITH & ELLIS—Victoria's Favorite Sketch Team.

MILLE LAWRENDEAN—Balladist.

PEARL ASHLEY—Singing Comedienne.

MAE JACKSON—Coon Shouter.

VIOLA LE PAGE—Terpsichorean Artist.

Burlesque Comedy in one act by M. J. HOOLBY, entitled "

"PINNEGAN'S ALLEY."

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**Needless Anxiety
About Shawmut**

**Big Steamship Really Not Due
Until Thursday This
Week.**

**Ocean Steamship Company's
Deucalion Next Large Vessel
to Arrive**

Undue anxiety seems to be felt about town regarding the arrival, or non-arrival, of the Boston Steamship Company's steamer Shawmut, bound hither from Manila via the Chinese and Japanese ports. There is no reason for any anxiety at all in the matter, for the Shawmut was out only 15 days on Sunday, and she took 22 of those days in getting back, and arrived with a slight mishap on this trip by being driven ashore somewhere on the China coast during a typhoon, sustaining damage that may possibly have reduced her speed. It will be seen that the Shawmut is due at this port within the middle of this week, or the earliest, although she may come in some time.

The Shawmut is one of those vessels over which the marine insurance agents never feel any worry, because she takes her time on trips, and she is so big and powerful that the chance of accident through stress of weather is reduced to a minimum. A day or two past, when a vessel as the Shawmut could be best expedites by probable salvage work rendered to a disabled vessel in mid-ocean but, as noted, the Shawmut is not really due until Thursday, going by her last previous trip this way.

DEUCALION DUE WEDNESDAY.

One of the Ocean Steamship Company's largest vessels, the Deucalion, 7,630 tons, Capt. Kenny, will be due at this port on Wednesday next from Liverpool, via Suez to Japan, with a heavy cargo of general freight. The large steamer Victoria will understand the Deucalion is bringing a number of passengers from the Oriental ports for Victoria, Vancouver, and the Sound.

The Deucalion left the Clyde about the middle of August, and Liverpool on August 20, well loaded with British manufactured goods destined for the Chinese and Japanese ports during some of the most exciting events of the present war, and is expected to bring some interesting news.

The Deucalion is in the same class as the Telamonius, Tydeus, Agamemnon, and several others that have visited this port within the present year.

THE TOPEKA.

Marine Inspectors Trying to Determine the Cause of the Sinking.

United States Marine Inspectors Whittier and Turner personally looked over the Alaska steamer City of Taepaka yesterday, with a view to better enabling them to determine what caused the vessel to sink early last month between Piers A and B while tied up at the former wharf, says Saturday's Post-Intelligencer. While their report is not yet forthcoming, the chief of the marine service, Capt. R. M. Smith, is now in the office of Dodwell & Co. nothing is known of the detail. The story is that the Russians will pay \$75,000 for the steamer rather than face a heavy suit for damages.

ARMED OVERDUES.

San Francisco Oct. 29. Two of the vessels that had been some weeks past posted overdue were crossed from the list Saturday both having reached their destinations. Most interesting of the two is the British ship Andretta, which was 171 days out on the passage from Sydney to Australia. She was quoted at 50 per cent for reinsurance.

She sailed from the Australian port months ago, and soon after being placed on the overdue board was played by local speculators "not to arrive." They had reason to believe, on account of her long passage, that the ship had met disaster. The rate rose from 15 to 50 per cent, by gradual advancement, and the result raised the prospects of the Andretta appearing more discouraging from the shippers' standpoint. Her arrival was consequently a surprise.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Queen sailed from the outer wharf last evening bound for the Golden Gate, with a large list of passengers and a full cargo.

Steamer Humboldt called at the outer wharf last night on her way north from the Sound of Skagway and other Alaskan ports. She sailed at 7 p.m., after taking on board several passengers.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan sails this evening for Yokohama only. It sends orders, or directions, from the British Admiralty. The Empress, it is understood, will not carry passengers or freight for the Chinese ports.

The Sisters of St. Ann have added a branch of study to their already comprehensive curriculum—that of China painting—which should prove extremely popular. The dainty White China necessary to a study of this art may be purchased at Messrs. Weiler Bros. Show rooms, corner of Government and Broughton.

Is Getting on Well.—Gunner Brickle, the man who was injured by falling off a car late on Saturday night, was reported to be doing well at the hospital yesterday. He will be removed to the barracks today.

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SEARCHING INVESTIGATIONS of the steamship service on the Pacific Coast has been instituted by the federal authorities. The order comes direct from Washington and the civil authorities are invited to participate.

The investigation is said to be the outcome of the shooting of a man in New York. Captain McElroy, secretary of the commissioners and his wife, will preside in the investigations and have the aid of the department of justice in the effort of determining whether all steam craft running from Pacific Coast ports are complying with the government regulations in all details. This will be the first investigation of the kind ever held on the coast.

**Hon. R. F. Green on
Campaign Issues**

Arraigns the Liberals for Their Administrative Incapacity and Weakness.

Neglect of the Claims of British Columbia — Speech at Metchosin.

At Captain Phillips-Wolley's meeting at Metchosin on Thursday evening, the Hon. R. F. Green, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, made a striking speech in support of the Conservative cause, to which only brief reference could be made in Friday's Colonist. A more complete report follows:

Mr. Green said in part: "Before going into the questions of the day presented for your earnest consideration during this campaign, I wish to congratulate Captain Wolley and Metchosin on the splendid turn-out tonight, which augurs well for his success. It is especially cheering to me to see so many of the fair sex present, for not only is their influence an undoubted factor in the result of elections, but also their participation in political meetings seems to give the town a certain clear, clear, hear. Now, in the first place, I wish to appeal to you to vote for Captain Wolley, not, as he says, upon personal grounds, but because he is the representative of the Liberal-Conservative party, and of the principles for which that party stands. You will do well to do this, because very well appeal for support of personal grounds, also, because you have heard Captain Wolley's able and many address and I am sure that you all feel confident that your interests can very well and very safely be entrusted to him. (Applause.) But still, I think you will agree with me, that in view of the various principles which the different parties stand for, you for support on the record of the Liberal-Conservative party, although that record is one that the people of Canada may well be proud of. (Hear, hear.) The Liberal-Conservative party has always carried in its promises and intentions the great national objects which alone are responsible for the prosperity of Canada. The Liberals, on the other hand, if they ever had a policy, never dared to carry it out. They have in turn advocated reciprocity, to the extent of annexation, in theory and free trade, both of which policies would have resulted in ruin. Canadian agriculture, they attained, however, they adopted the Conservative policy of protection. Who could place any faith in the election pledges of such people? (Hear, hear.) The Liberals and their policy of free trade puts me in mind of a story I heard about a deaf old gardener, who was very fond of growing flowers, and was looking up from his work, saw a deer standing near by regarding him without fear. The old gardener said to himself, 'What a pity that I haven't got a gun,' and thinking of what he would do if he had had one pointed it at the deer. Just then a deer came up and the old gardener, armed with a gun, came up behind the old gardener without making any noise, and fired over his shoulder and shot the deer. The gardener was very much astonished to see the deer fall, and addressing his spouse, said: 'I have handled you for close on twenty years and never knew that you were the dearest flower in the garden.' It was with the Liberals on their free trade, when they found it was landed they dropped it and made a sort of hodge-podge between tariff which was no good to anybody. (Hear, hear.) They found that they dared not interfere with the established policy, and that the policy with it sufficiently is to considerable amount of power to Canada. Our neighbors to the south understand the policy of protection, and they built up a tariff wall which practically shut out foreign competition and resulting in the vast development of industrial enterprises. You all see the results in the prosperity of the United States today. Now that is the policy of the Conservative party to build up a wall as high as that in the United States—Canada for the Canadians! (Applause.) British Columbia is much interested in this tariff, because one of the principal industries of the Province is timber, and the timber manufacturers want protection. Many of the lumber yards are shut down and lumber mills are standing idle because British Columbia lumber practically is shut out of the great market of the Northwest by reason of the competition of the United States product. Repeated efforts have been made by the lumber interests to have the Government proceed to the Launder Government, to come to the assistance with a moderate duty on the imported lumber, and if the Liberals cared for the interests of British Columbia, they would have acceded to this reasonable demand. But it received no attention.

"Another matter in which the Dominion Government has failed that is connected with industry is in the matter of the control of our fisheries and the revenues derived from that industry. A decision of the courts made it apparent that we had the right to the revenue derived from fishing licenses, but the Dominion Government has not done so. It has spent \$120,000 more on our fisheries than it has received in revenue from them. An examination of the figures shows that this money was spent on new fishery cruisers of no use to the existing fisheries, but possibly of use to provide facilities for the faithful and to transport Liberal candidates from one part of a northern constituency to another." (Laughter.)

The rumor that the Russian government intends to purchase the British steamship Calchas, which was seized by the Vladivostok fleet in July after sailing from Tacoma with a cargo of general merchandise, is still unconfirmed yesterday, says the Tacoma Ledger. At the local office of Dodwell & Co. nothing is known of the detail. The story is that the Russians will pay \$75,000 for the steamer rather than face a heavy suit for damages.

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NEW LIGHT ON THE SERVANT
QUESTION.

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"Have the others been long with yours?" The fierce newcomer took a fierce initiative.

"No, no, No." In his own office, Edward was a man of authority, but here even the walls were witness to his supereminence.

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